[THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1767.] [NUMB. 1304.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed Auguſt 13, 1767.
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 9 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes H	M.	ſets H	
THURSDAY	12	7	after 7	26	before 5	
FRIDAY	13	8	7	25	5	
SATURDAY	○	9	7	24	5	
SUNDAY	15	10	7	24	5	
MONDAY	16	11	7	23	5	
TUESDAY	17	12	7	23	5	
WEDNESDAY	18	1	7	22	5	

New Moon next Sunday, 10 in Afternoon.

Days 9 h. 7 m. long, the 31th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	7s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. 0d.
Flour——	20s. 0d.	Pork	68s. 0d.
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TO BE SOLD,
The New BRIGANTINE
THREE SISTERS,
Now lying at Byvanck's Wharf, burthen 110 Tons.—Inquire of
SAMUEL VERPLANK.

New-York, 23d December, 1767. 3—

City of New-York, 21ſt December, 1767.

THE *ſubſcriber being informed, that an attachment already has, or is intended to be iſſued againſt the goods and effects of Garret S. Pt. De Wint, (of the iſland of St. Thomas, in the Weſt-Indies) which are within the city and colony of New-York, to anſwer a certain note claimed to be payable by ſaid De Wint, to Thomas Smith, merchant, in the iſland of St. Chriſtophers, for the ſum of 760 pieces of eight, currency of the ſaid iſland of St. Thomas.* Now therefore *as the ſubſcriber is duly empowered to try the validity of ſaid note, he therefore declares, himſelf ready, and has offered to give ſufficient ſecurity, as well for the event of this matter, as for any other legal demand that can be made on ſaid De Wint, by any perſon whatever, within the city and colony of New-York aforeſaid; and that this advertiſement is inſerted to take off any odium that may be thrown on the character of ſaid De Wint, by means of any proceeding againſt him ſimilar to that herein before mentioned.* (3 9) *JOHN DE WINT, jun.*

TO be diſpoſed of, the remaining Time, being about three Years, of three German Servants, one a Baker by Trade, one a Butcher, and the other a Labourer; They are very induſtrious good Men, whoſe honeſty has been tried, and may be had on reaſonable Terms.—Inquire of the Printer hereof.

New-York, December 22, 1767.

WHEREAS Ann my Wife, has in my Abſence on lawful Buſineſs, waſted and embezzled my Goods, and has eloped from me, living in a lewd and ſcandalous Manner with three Men: And whereas I have Reaſon to be apprehenſive that ſo abandoned a Woman, may endeavour further to injure me by running me in Debt; —Theſe are therefore to deſire that no Perſon will truſt, harbour or entertain her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting. Witneſs my Hand, this 22d of December, 1767. (3 6) JAMES HENDERSON.

BY order of the honourable Daniel Horſmanden, eſq; chief juſtice of the ſupreme court of judicature, for the province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, to Garret Sp. Dewint, of the iſland of St. Thomas's, in the Weſt-Indies, merchant, and all others whom it may concern, that on application made to him the ſaid juſtice, by John Franklin, of the city of New-York, merchant, attorney of Thomas Smith, of the iſland of St. Chriſtophers, merchant; one of the creditors of the ſaid Garret Sp. Dewint; he the ſaid juſtice in purſuance of an act of the governor, the council, and the general aſſembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," and of ſeveral other ſubſequent acts, for continuing and extending the ſame, hath directed all the goods, chattels, and effects of the ſaid Garret Sp. Dewint, to be ſeized; and that unleſs the ſaid Garret Sp. Dewint, does diſcharge his debts, within one year and a day from the time of ſuch ſeizure made, all his goods, chattels, and effects, ſo ſeized and taken will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of his creditors, provided the ſame be not within that time redeemed and ſufficient ſecurity given, to the creditors of the ſaid Garret Sp. Dewint, to anſwer the value thereof with coſts.

Dated the 18th day of December, 1767.

[*The remainder of the piece on* œconomy, manufactures, &c. *begun in our laſt.*]

New-York, December 21, 1767.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

THE people of Boſton and Rhode-Iſland, truly ſenſible of the great neceſſity of encouraging their own manufactures, have lately entered into a virtuous reſolution, not only to promote this neceſſary meaſure, (on which the preſervation of their country greatly depends) but alſo, to diſcourage the importation of every unneceſſary and ſuperfluous article, which (in a country fond of gaiety) bears a very great proportion to the whole of their imports: And here I cannot but expreſs my aſtoniſhment, to find there are perſons among us, (who under the ſpecious maſk of friendſhip) endeavour to impoſe upon our judgment, by perſuading us, that our circumſtances are no ways ſimilar to thoſe of Boſton and Rhode-Iſland; and therefore, that we cannot be under the neceſſity of adopting the ſame meaſures. But I muſt beg leave to diſſent from theſe gentlemen, and declare it as my candid opinion, that not only this province, but every Britiſh colony on the continent, are in the ſame diſagreeable and wretched ſituation: And notwithſtanding the idle ſuggeſtions of theſe enemies to liberty and our country, I muſt ſtrongly recommend the urgent neceſſity of our imitating theſe laudable examples, as it will be the only effectual means to remove our preſent diſtreſſes. And we ſhould ſoon be ſenſible of the great advantages that would infallibly flow from ſuch a prudent ſtep, as it would not only enable us to leſſen our arrears in England, but we ſhould perhaps in a few years have it in our power to procure a ſufficiency of bills of exchange, which with our exports, (of pot-aſh, hemp, logwood, iron, peltry, &c.) would ſerve to make ample remittances for every neceſſary article which we may have occaſion to import from thence. Add to this, that we ſhould be able to retain in the country the greateſt part of the ſpecie which we now receive from abroad, to anſwer as a medium of trade.——And now my fair country-women, permit me to addreſs myſelf to you, on whom the carrying theſe beneficial ſchemes into execution greatly depends; you whoſe ſympathetick boſoms heave, and ſparkling eyes overflow, at even the bare recital of a diſtreſsful tale,—Spare, oh! ſpare a moment, from the contemplation of that alluring and inchanting idol, pleaſure, to reflect upon the calamitous and diſtreſſed ſtate of your ſinking and unhappy country: And at once piouſly reſolve to retrench your expences, by baniſhing from your dreſs every kind of ſuperfluity. Such an heroic and illuſtrious example will not fail to excite the imitation of the ladies in the other governments, and will be a ten-fold addition to your native charms; it will place them in the moſt conſpicuous point of view; will make them ſhine with a ſuperiour and more durable luſtre, and will yield a higher and more genuine pleaſure than the ſhort liv'd pageantry of extravagance, and idle ſhow. Theſe (like the ſplendid colouring of the gaudy but inſipid tulip) will only ſtrike the eye, and may perhaps attract the notice of the fluttering beau, or empty ſupercilious coxcomb; but will never ſecure the eſteem, or captivate the heart of a ſingle man of ſenſe. And when every gay imbelliſhment will have entirely loſt its reliſh, and become quite taſteleſs and inſipid; what a heart-felt ſublime, and ineffable ſatisfaction will reſult from the reflection that you have contributed to preſerve your country from impending poverty and ruin? Such a conduct will rank you with the moſt celebrated heroines of antiquity; your names will be enrolled in the annals of fame, and tranſmitted to poſterity with the higheſt veneration and eſteem.

With regard to the heavy duties which have lately been laid upon paper, painters colours, glaſs, &c. I ſhall not enter into a diſcuſſion of the point, reſpecting the right of impoſing thoſe duties, for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, (as that matter has been lately very ingeniouſly and fully treated, by a writer in a neighbouring province) I ſhall only obſerve, that the hireling proſtituters of their pens on that ſide the water, ſeem chiefly to found this right, on their *power* to reduce us to a compliance; and in ſupport of their opinions, make uſe of thoſe thundering and powerful arguments, men of war and ſtanding armies. But theſe gentlemen with all their boaſted knowledge and perſpicacity, appear to me in the light of very ignorant, ſuperficial and ſhallow politicians, who extend their views no farther than the preſent time; and in purſuit of the imaginary advantages which will reſult to the nation from the revenue which will be raiſed by theſe means, loſe ſight of thoſe real, ſubſtantial and permanent ones, which would ariſe in future, from the increaſing demand for their manufactures. This the ſenſible part of the nation ſeem to be thoroughly convinced of, and therefore view theſe proceedings with the utmoſt anxiety and uneaſineſs; well knowing, that it muſt conſequently cauſe a very great declenſion in their trade with us; and will be a means of compelling us to turn our thoughts from agriculture to that of manufactures. I know it has been frequently urged (by thoſe who have a mind to intimidate us) that the Britiſh parliament will reſtrain us from carrying on manufactures, which may in any manner interfere with their own; but it is highly abſurd to ſuppoſe that they would take ſuch an unnatural and unjuſtifiable ſtep, after having reſtricted and embarraſſed our trade, in ſuch a manner as to deprive us of the means to pay for the commodities which we may purchaſe from them; as they could derive no advantage from a trade of this nature; but on the contrary, would be conſiderable loſers by it. In this caſe we ſhould be exactly in the ſame ſituation as the people of Ireland; but we do not find that any ſuch laws have ever been made to reſtrain them in this particular, but only to prevent the exportation of any of their manufactures, except linen; nor could ſuch an attempt be made without the utmoſt danger of raiſing a rebellion in that kingdom. As no laws can be made to ſet bounds to a people's neceſſities, it would therefore be impoſſible for any power on earth to enforce a law, to prevent our manufacturing in order to ſupply our own immediate wants. And an act, pregnant with ſuch dreadful conſequences, and ſo replete with every ſpecies of miſchief (as one of this nature would be) I cannot ſuppoſe will ever be paſſed by a Britiſh ſenate, from a ſenſe of its injuſtice, and the impracticability of putting it in execution: And tho' we once ſubmitted to a law of this kind, (†) which prohibited our manufacturing a particular article, (in the caſe of ſlitting-mills, and making of ſteel) which we at that time had no great inclination to encourage; yet I ſhould be extremely ſorry if they ſhould look upon it as a ſufficient precedent, to enact others which would be more generally reſtrictive; as I am well aſſured that they never will be able to enforce a ſubmiſſion to them, until they have reduced theſe once flouriſhing colonies to their original ſtate; and they once more become the ſeats of ſavage ignorance and barbariſm. For I flatter myſelf, that there is no American (ſo loſt to a ſenſe of the delectable joys of freedom) but would rather chooſe to embrace death in its moſt hideous and terrifick forms, than to drag out a hateful life in ſuch a cruel ſtate of inglorious ſervility, and more than Egyptian bondage. But ſhould ſuch an inconſiſtent, cruel and arbitrary law ever exiſt, we might venture to affirm, that all publick virtue and humanity were totally baniſhed from Britain; and to prognoſticate, that ſhe herſelf was tottering upon the very brink of ruin: That, this miſtreſs of arts, this queen of iſles, and ſcourge of tyrants, whoſe happy regions were the bleſſed retreats of liberty, and the aſylum of injured and oppreſſed innocence, was herſelf become the nurſe of of tyrants, and her once bright abodes, the gloomy ſeats of lawleſs deſpotiſm and fell oppreſſion!

I cannot diſmiſs this ſubject, without obſerving that it is the indiſpenſable duty of every individual, to promote the public welfare, (with which his own is inſeparably connected) by every method in his power; and this cannot more effectually be done, than by obſerving a ſtrict œconomy, both in our dreſs and living; by ſtimulating each other, and uſing our utmoſt endeavours to ſet every head and hand to work, in order to forward and encourage our manufactures; by which means we ſhall not fail to ſecure to ourſelves the ineſtimable and valuable bleſſings of freedom. And we may aſſure ourſelves, that induſtry and frugality, are the only ſure roads to opulence, eaſe and independence; while poverty and ſlavery (on the contrary) are the natural concomitants of ſloth and idleneſs.

May heav'n propitious hear my ardent pray'r,
And make my country its peculiar care!
On her its choiceſt bleſſings amply ſhow'r,
And ſhield her from each baſe oppreſſor's pow'r.
With gen'rous ardour, her brave ſons inſpire;
Their manly breaſts, with love of virtue fire:
Still may they freedom's ſacred name revere,
And to vile ſlav'ry, glorious death prefer.
So ſhall they bleſs'd with liberty remain;
And ſcorn each tyrant, and his threatn'd chain.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

(†) The ſubject of this act, being generally conſidered as the private concern of one or two perſons, that did not at all affect the Americans in general; therefore none but the perſons particularly intereſted, gave themſelves the leaſt concern, even ſo much as to think about the matter. The Americans had not even an idea, that they had any intereſt diſtinct from that of Great-Britain. [Oh, may thoſe who have raiſed the diſtinction, meet with an adequate and exemplary reward!] The Americans therefore having no conception that their brethren in England had any intention to encroach upon their rights, were indolently paſſive,—but not conſenting to the parliament's right in this prohibition. The ſame may be ſaid, with regard to ſeveral other acts.

[*The remainder of the piece on the Play-Houſe, begun in our laſt.*]

THUS much may be ſaid as to the religious principles of this bold advocate for the ſtage. The ſequel of his paper is of a piece with his notable introduction, and he ſeems to have ſuppoſed, either that his readers were without underſtanding, or that he himſelf was poſſeſſed of ſuch uncommon ſophiſtical talents, that he could blind their judgments in a miſt of falſe reaſoning and palpable abſurdities.

He conſiders the utility of the ſtage under two diſtinct heads, viz. *inſtruction* and *amuſement*. Every thing he has ſaid, except as to the firſt point, I ſhall ſuppoſe ſufficiently anſwered and expoſed in what I have already offered.—Under his head of inſtruction, there is ſomething that ſeems to look like reaſoning, and therefore it may deſerve a more

ſerious refutation. As to his poſition that the ſtage is the beſt ſchool for acquiring the knowledge of mankind, his argument ſtands thus;

The knowledge of human nature, is neceſſary to all who are converſant with mankind.

Human nature being the ſubject of every play, the ſucceſs of it depends upon its ſimilarity to nature.

Therefore, every play that in its *exhibition* meets with *applauſe*, proves that the author underſtands human nature. Again,

None can give better leſſons in any ſcience than thoſe who the united voices of the people declare proficients in it.

All agree, that a knowledge of mankind is neceſſary.

Therefore, thoſe who refuſe to frequent the Play-houſe, act inconſiſtent with reaſon and their own principles.

I ſhall not deny that the knowledge of human nature is a uſeful ſcience; but that any deep and accurate reſearches into it, are neceſſary for the generality of men, I by no means admit. The purpoſes of 9-10ths of the world, are as well anſwered without any great refinements in this branch of knowledge as with them. As to the man whoſe acquirements in literature, form him for a great character, or whoſe particular ſituation in life calls for an extenſive knowledge of mankind; it ſeems requiſite and uſeful, that he ſhould attend more minutely to the ſcience of human nature.—Our new ſchool for propagating this ſcience, however is open to all. Many may and will go to it that ſtand in no need of its inſtruction. In this academy, the mercenary tutors pay no attention to the prerequiſite qualifications of the pupils: Never examine whether their circumſtances in life, make them proper ſubjects for its inſtruction: Nor whether they have abilities for improving in this myſterious ſcience that is taught upon the ſtage. As to thoſe who could not profit by going there; and to whom all the knowledge they could poſſibly get, if any, would not be worth ſix-pence, this would to ſay no worſe of it, be a very uſeleſs ſchool: Beſides which, they would enjoy the ſupreme pleaſure and ſatisfaction of having parted with their money for nothing.

The famous ſeminary being opened, we are next introduced to a view of the method of inſtruction. We are told the ſubject of every play is human nature, and that its perfection and excellency conſiſts in a conformity to that, as a ſtandard. Now ſuppoſe this really to be the caſe, yet how are we to find out where there is this conformity? Or are we to take it for granted that every dramatic writer executes his taſk in a perfect and finiſhed manner? No; Dramaticus ſeems to be ſenſible there ought to be ſome proof that this ſimilarity to nature is preſerved. The criterion is this; if ſays he, the play in its *exhibition* meets with *applauſe*, then it is certainly proved that the author underſtood human nature.

If this friend to the ſtage means to argue conſiſtently, then he means to ſay that this applauſe muſt accompany the acting of the play. Hence thoſe who beſtow the plaudit, ought to be capable of following the author minutely thro' his whole deſign, otherwiſe they cannot be competent judges of the ſubject, nor of his merit in executing it. Such therefore who cannot follow this nice and intricate clue, can have no juſt idea of the author's knowledge of human nature; and if ſo, what good on the one hand, will his knowledge (wrapped up in an impenetrable cloud of obſcurity) do to thoſe who cannot underſtand him? And on the other hand, what proof is the applauſe of ſuch, that the author has great accompliſhments in the ſcience he profeſſes?

Now amidſt a mixed audience at a Play-houſe, I believe it will be found that the *actors* engage more of their attention than the *author* of a play. The principal thing regarded is, whether the actor performs his part well; the plaudit is oftner given to him than the author of the play. The manner and appearance of the *one* ſtrikes the imagination with a pleaſing and agreeable ſurpriſe, while the character of the *other* lies in a great meaſure concealed from the vulgar eye.

There are indeed a few who can reliſh the beauties of both. Now if it ſhould happen that the actor acquits himſelf in a manner that pleaſes, he will receive the general applauſe of the audience, tho' here and there one might ſee that the author deſerved reproach and cenſure in that very part where the actor made his exit with ſo much applauſe. Thus an indifferent play well acted, may become the ſubject of general applauſe, and the *author* be almoſt wholly indebted to the *actor* for giving a credit to his work: This united applauſe therefore, which a play may accidentally meet with in the *exhibition* of it upon the ſtage, does not prove that the author underſtands human nature.

I have traced this part of the argument through, merely to ſhow its falacy: For tho' I do not admit that all plays which are approved by an audience, are for that reaſon founded in a perfect knowledge of human nature; yet I would not be underſtood to aſſert, that there never was a play wrote in which the author appeared to underſtand human nature. There are ſome whoſe dramatic writings, exhibit an illuſtrious diſplay of this knowledge; but then as I ſaid before, it lies beyond the reach of common minds. So intricate is the ſcience of human nature, that *loſt and bewildered in the fruitleſs ſearch, they know not how the windings run, nor where the regular confuſion ends.*

But as I ſeem to have admitted, that perſons of judgment and taſte, may profit by this knowledge of human nature that is diſcovered in ſome plays; it will perhaps be aſked, why they ſhould not enjoy the advantages of a Theatre? The anſwer is eaſy; (1ſt) It is clear that in point of improvement, the *reading* of thoſe plays will afford them all the advantages that can be derived from the author's knowledge: For it happens that in this new ſchool, the tutors do not (as they uſually do in our old faſhioned ſeminaries) explain the doubts, enforce the truths, and illuſtrate the beauties contained in the volumes from which they inſtruct us. The actors give us juſt what the play itſelf would furniſh and no more; how then do they advance us one jot in point of knowledge? Surely it will not be ſaid that the acting of a play is eſſential to our underſtanding it? As well might it be pretended that every other book is unintelligible, unleſs the truths it contains are held up to us under theatrical repreſentations; an abſurdity that no man will attempt to maintain. (2nd) There is a further reaſon to be aſſigned by way of anſwer to this queſtion; namely, that if theſe men of taſte can acquire the knowledge they ſeek for, without the aid of a Theatre: And if the acquiſition of it from the Theatre may be attended with any evil conſequences to themſelves or others; then they ſhould not, merely for the ſake of a little entertainment, deſire to receive their knowledge thro' that channel. (3d) That as theſe better kind of plays, are not even without their blemiſhes; and if they were, are not the only ones that are acted, but the good and the bad go promiſcuouſly together; ſo it is reaſonable upon the whole to ſuppoſe, that tho' ſome might promote knowledge among a *few*, yet others would, without having that good effect, promote vice and immorality among *many*. And thoſe who may carry off this knowledge with them, will be happy if they are not tinctured with ſome touches of this immoral ſtain; for good ſenſe and a clear head do not always guard the heart from vice. Hence I dare venture to conclude in oppoſition to Dramaticus: *That the man who refuſes to frequent the Play-houſe, does act conſiſtent with reaſon, and a juſt regard to the principle of properly cultivating the knowledge of mankind.*

PHILANDER.

LONDON, September 24.

YESTERDAY Lord North kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed chancellor of the exchequer.

Laſt Monday at Woolwich a proof was made of ſome curious new invented ſhells, which take fire without burſting. The exactneſs with which theſe bombs are thrown, and the blaze of light they afford, is wonderful. Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland were preſent, with many other perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

It is now aſſured that the celebrated John Wilkes, Eſq; will certainly declare himſelf a candidate to repreſent the city of London, at the enſuing election, and that he will appear here in perſon. Several Gentlemen of this city, it is ſaid, having received letters from him, at Paris, to that purpoſe.

Some letters from Liſbon adviſe, that a numerous body of the Britiſh merchants waited on his excellency Mr. Lyttleton, two days after his arrival, and preſented a long liſt of the many oppreſſions and grivances his Majeſty's trading ſubjects at preſent labour under in that kingdom.

October 3. According to letters from Berlin, the King of Pruſſia is preparing to form a camp in the neighbourhood of Potſdam, for which purpoſe ſeveral regiments of horſe & foot are marching thither.

The King of Pruſſia reviews his whole army every year; but has this year more ſtrictly than ever: on the return of every regiment to their quarters, they had all orders not to lie delicate, but as if in camp; to have their equipages prepared and ready; and by no leave whatever to be abſent from their quarters.—Holland may probably begin what Great-Britain may end.

We hear that this day a prolamation was to be iſſued out for the meeting of the parliament on Tueſday the 24th of November next, for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

We are informed that the Right Hon. Lord Chancellor will ſet out on Monday next, for town, from Bath, to ſwear in Lord North as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Octo. 4. We hear that his late Royal Highneſs the late Duke of York had fatigued himſelf with dancing at a ball on the 29th of Auguſt, yet immediately after ſet out for Toulon, three or four leagues diſtant, only wrapping himſelf up in his cloak; the next day he complained of a ſlight chilneſs and ſhivering; the indiſpoſition however, appeared ſo very trifling, that he went at night to the comedy; but before it was over he found himſelf much worſe, and was obliged to withdraw. By proper care he was better in the morning, and therefore ſet forward for Monaco, the Prince of which (who was acquainted with his Royal Highneſs, in his former tour to Italy) was waiting there, in expectation of the honour of a viſit from him, and the Duke was the rather inclined to accelerate his journey thither, as in that Prince's palace he might look for aſſiſtance and accommodation ſuperior to what he could hope for where he was. The weather happened to be uncommonly hot, and not a little incommoded his Royal Highneſs: He nevertheleſs arrived at Monaco in good ſpirits, but yet feveriſh, and with an head ach. The next day the Duke was worſe, and took his bed entirely. All poſſible advice and aſſiſtance was given, but to no purpoſe; the fever was unconquerable.

His Royal Highneſs now ſaw the danger of his ſituation; and he ſaw it with fortitude and reſignation, and with the utmoſt calmneſs and compoſure of mind, adjuſted every ſtep conſequent of the fatal event, himſelf. He ordered that Capt. Wrotteſley ſhould bring the news to England, and firſt to wait on Mr. Le Grand of Spring-Gardens, and with him to go to Liceſter-houſe, and then to Glouceſter-houſe, and having communicated the event to the Dukes his brothers, to proceed to their Majeſties, ſubmitting it to the King and Queen in what manner and by whom it ſhould be imparted to his royal parent. After his Royal Highneſs had ſettled this arrangement, he ſeemed remarkably eaſy. He declared himſelf perfectly reſigned to the divine will.

He was ſenſible to his laſt moment; and the very moment of his death dictated a letter to their Majeſties, his illuſtrious parent, and the Royal Family; deſiring the writer to expedite it, as he had but few minutes to ſpare, and thoſe to employ on ſtill more momentous concerns.

Before he died, we are told that he ordered all the gentlemen of his retinue to his bed-ſide, where he took a very affectionate leave of them, and deſired that, as he could not poſſibly live many hours longer, his bliſters might be taken off to give him a little eaſe in his laſt moments; which it is ſaid was done accordingly.

We are told the following is an authentice paragraph, extracted from a letter written by Col. St. John (dated at Monaco the 17th ult.) to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.—"The incloſed letter is of your royal brother's inditing; and which he affectingly deſired me to go on with, as faſt as ever I was able, leſt his ſenſes ſhould fail him before I got to the end."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Sept. 29. On Sunday laſt, Capt. Worteſley, arrived here from Monaco, with the melancholy account of the death of his Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany, on the 17th inſtant. The body was opened and embalmed; and was ordered by Commodore Spry, to be put on board his majeſty's ſhip Montreal, Capt. Coſby, to be brought to England.

Sept. 28. From the Lord Chamberlain's-office, orders were iſſued for the Court's going in mourning on Sunday next, the 4th of October.

The ladies to wear black ſilk, plain muſlin or long lawn, crape or love hoods; black glazed gloves, black paper fans, and black ſilk ſhoes.

Undreſs, black or dark grey unwatered tabbies; men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the ſleeves or pockets, plain muſlin or long lawn cravats and weepers, crape hatbands, and black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, dark grey frocks.

By an order from the war office, and one from the admiralty-office, his Majeſty's pleaſure is ſignified, that he does not require that the officers of the army, or thoſe of his fleet or marines, ſhould wear any other mourning on the preſent melancholy occaſion, than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

From the *Political Regiſter*, October 3.

L— C——m's *Speech on the declaratory Bill of the Sovereignty of* Great-Britain *over the* Colonies.

WHEN I ſpoke laſt on this ſubject, I thought I had delivered my ſentiments ſo fully, and ſupported them with ſuch reaſons, and ſuch authorities, that I apprehended I ſhould be under no neceſſity of troubling your l———p again. But I am now compelled to riſe up, and to beg your further indulgence. I find that I have been very injuriouſly treated; have been conſidered as the broacher of new-fangled doctrines, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and ſubverſive of the rights of P——t. , this is a heavy charge, but more ſo when made againſt one ſtationed as I am in both capacities, as P—— and J——, the defender of the law, and conſtitution. When I ſpoke laſt, I was indeed replied to, but not anſwered. In the intermediate time, many things have been ſaid. As I was not preſent, I muſt beg leave to anſwer ſuch as have come to my knowledge. As the affair is of the utmoſt importance, and in its conſequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the ſtricteſt review of my arguments; I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined, if I found myſelf miſtaken, publicly to own my miſtake, and give up my opinion: But my ſearches have more and more convinced me, that the B——ſh P——t have no right to tax the A——s,

I ſhall not therefore conſider the declaratory bill now lying on your T—e; for what purpoſe, but loſs of time, to conſider the particulars of ———, the very exiſtence of which is illegal, contrary to the fundamental laws of nature, contrary to the fundamental laws of this conſtitution? a conſtitution grounded on the eternal and immutable laws of nature; a conſtitution whoſe foundation and centre is liberty, which ſends liberty to every ſubject that is or may happen to be within any part of its ample circumference. Nor, ——, is the doctrine new, 'tis as old as the conſtitution; it grew up with it, indeed it is its ſupport; taxation and repreſentation are inſeparably united; God hath joined them, no B——ſh P——t can ſeparate them; to endeavour to do it, is to ſtab our very vitals. Nor is this the firſt time this doctrine has been mentioned; ſeventy years ago, a pamphlet was publiſhed, recommending the levying a parliamentary tax on one of the colonies; this pamphlet was anſwered by two others, then much read; theſe totally deny the power of taxing the colonies; and why? becauſe the colonies had no repreſentatives in parliament to give conſent; no anſwer, public or private, was given to theſe pamphlets, no cenſure paſſed upon them; men were not ſtartled at the doctrine, as either new or illegal, or derogatory to the rights of P———t. I do not mention theſe pamphlets by way of authority, but to vindicate myſelf from the imputation of having firſt broached this doctrine.

My poſition is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my laſt hour,—taxation and repreſentation are inſeperable;—this poſition is founded on the laws of nature; it is more, it is itſelf an eternal law of nature; for whatever is a man's own, is abſolutely his own; no man hath a right to take it from him without his conſent, either expreſſed by himſelf or repreſentative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery; he throws down and deſtroys the deſtinction between Liberty and Slavery. Taxation and repreſentation are coeval with and eſſential to this conſtitution.—I wiſh the maxim of Machiavel was followed, that of examining a conſtitution at certain periods, according to its firſt principles; this would correct abuſes and ſupply defects. I wiſh the times would bear it, and that mens minds were cool enough to enter upon ſuch a taſk, and that the repreſentative authority of this kingdom was more equally ſettled. I am ſure ſome hiſtories, of late publiſhed, have done great miſchief; to endeavour to fix the æra when the houſe of c——s began in this kingdom, is a moſt pernicious and deſtructive attempt; to fix it in an Edward's or Henry's reign, is owing to the idle dreams of ſome whimſical, ill-judging antiquarians: But, ——, this is a point too important to be left to ſuch wrong-headed people. When did the houſe of c———s firſt begin? when —— ——? it began with the conſtitution, it grew up with the conſtitution; there is not a blade of graſs growing in the moſt obſcure corner of the kingdom, which is not, which was not ever repreſented ſince the conſtitution began; there is not a blade of graſs, which, when taxed, was not taxed by the conſent of the proprietor. There is a hiſtory written by one Carte, a hiſtory that moſt people now ſee through; and there is another favourite hiſtory much read and admired. I will not name the author, your —— muſt know whom I mean, and you muſt know from whence he pilfered his notions, concerning the firſt beginning of the h — of c—s. ——, I challenge any one to point out the time when any tax was laid upon any perſon by P——t, that perſon being unrepreſented in P——t. The P——t laid a tax upon the palatinate of Cheſter, and ordered commiſſioners to collect it there; as commiſſioners were ordered to collect it in other counties; but the palatinate refuſed to comply; they addreſſed the King by petition, ſetting forth, that the Engliſh P——t had no right to tax them, that they had a parliament of their own, that they had always taxed themſelves, and therefore deſired the King to order his commiſſioners not to proceed. —— ——, the King received the petition; he did not declare them either ſeditious or rebellious, but allowed their plea, and they taxed themſelves. Your —— may ſee both the petition and the King's anſwer in the records in the Tower. The clergy taxed themſelves: When the P—— attempted to tax them, they ſtoutly refuſed; ſaid they were not repreſented there; that they had a parliament of their own, which repreſented the clergy; that they would tax themſelves. They did ſo. Much ſtreſs has been laid upon Wales, before it was united as it now is, as if the King, ſtanding in the place of their former Princes of that country, raiſed money by his own authority: But the real fact is otherwiſe; for I find, that, long before Wales was ſubdued, the Northern counties of that principality had repreſentatives and a parliament or aſſembly. As to Ireland, —— ——, before that kingdom had a P——t as it now has, if your —— will examine the old records, you will find, that when a tax was to be laid on that country, the Iriſh ſent over here repreſentatives; and the ſame records will inform your ———, what wages thoſe repreſentatives received from their conſtituents. In ſhort —— ——, from the whole of our hiſtory, from the earlieſt period, you will find that taxation and repreſentation were always united; ſo true are the words of that accomplimmate reaſoner and politician Mr. Locke, I before alluded to his book; I have again conſulted him; and finding what he writes ſo applicable to the ſubject in hand, and ſo much in favour of my ſentiments, I beg your —'s leave to read a little of his book.

"The ſupreme power cannot take from any man, any part of his property, without his own conſent"; and B. II. p. 136—39, particularly 150. Such are the words of this great man, and which are well worth your ———'s ſerious attention. His principles are drawn from the heart of our conſtitution, which he thoroughly underſtood, and will laſt as long as that ſhall laſt; and to his immortal honour, I know not to what under providence, the revolution and all its happy effects, are more owing, than the principles of government laid down by Mr. Locke. For theſe reaſons, —— ——, I can never give my aſſent to any bill for the taxing the A———n C——s, while they remain unrepreſented; for as to the diſtinction of a virtual repreſentation, it is ſo abſurd as not to deſerve anſwer; I therefore paſs it over with contempt. The forefathers of the A——s did not leave their native country, and ſubject themſelves to every danger and diſtreſs, to be reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery: They did not give up their rights; they looked for protection, and not for chains, from their mother-country: by her they expected to be defended in the poſſeſſion of their property, and not to be deprived of it: For, ſhould the preſent power continue, there is nothing which they can call their own; or, to uſe the words of Mr. Locke, "What property have they in that, which another may, by right, take, when he pleaſes, to himſelf?"

NEW-YORK, December 31.

We can aſſure the Public, That Mr. Ebenezer Hurd, of Connecticut, who has rode Poſt for 40 Years between this City and Saybroke, has made in his own Family, this preſent Year, by only his Wife and Children, no leſs than 500 Yards of Linen and Woollen, the whole of the Wool and Flax of his own raiſing.

A Gentleman from Rhode-Iſland, gives us the following Account, That he ſailed from hence for this Port, on Monday the 14th Inſtant, in a Sloop belonging to Providence, John Jacobs, Maſter, in Company with 13 others, all bound this Way, and that the ſame Night they were, about 12 o'Clock, all drove aſhore at Stonington Harbour in a violent Gale at North-Eaſt; that the Sloop he was in is entirely loſt, with half her Cargo; Capt. Whitman, loſt, with Part of his Cargo; Capt. King aſhore, but received little Damage; a Bermuda Sloop from Tortola, for this Port, entirely loſt; two Schooners from Marblehead, and three Sloops from the Vineyard, all aſhore: The Gentleman further ſays, that he believes there are no leſs than 40 Sail aſhore between Fairfield and Point Judith; and that he was told at New-London, that the Day before the above Gale came on, 24 Sail of Veſſels all deeply loaded, for the Weſt-Indies, ſailed from thence, and the People were very uneaſy about their Fate.

Monday Night laſt, the Houſe of Jacob Moſes, in Wynkoop-Street, was broke open, and robbed of Goods, it is ſuppoſed to a conſiderable Value, he being from home. The Thief was heard in the Room, by a Negro of Mr. Carmer, (a near Neighbour) who aſked who was there, and it is thought alarm'd the Thief, and cauſed him to go off precipitantly, for a Baſket was found in the Houſe with two Pieces of Linen in it, which it is ſuppoſed he intended to carry off. It appears that he enter'd an upper Window, which was found open.

On Monday Evening was inter'd, in a Military Manner, the Body of William Hunter, Gunner, in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, who died the 25th Inſtant, of the Wounds he received from ſome Aſſaſſins on the Green, near the Work-Houſe.

We hear that one of the Ruffians, who committed the Murder is now in Gaol.

Whereas it has been found, that the Society for promoting Arts, &c. has anſwered great and valuable Purpoſes, particularly in their Encouragement of raiſing Flax, and manufacturing Linen: And beſides what has been done by them for that laudable Purpoſe, there was ſome Time ſince, put into the Hands of three Gentlemen as Truſtees, the Sum of *Six Hundred Pounds*, to encourage the Linen Manufactory in this City, which Sum they put into the Hands of Mr. *Obadiah Wells*, to employ Weavers and Spinners; which Truſt, they believe, he has honeſtly and faithfully performed, by employing above Three Hundred poor and neceſſitous Perſons for 18 Months paſt in this City, in the above Buſineſs. As the ſaid Truſtees have at preſent, to the Value of £. 600, in Linens manufactured in this City and County, to diſpoſe of, which, while lying on Hand, diſables them from further proſecuting the above benevolent Purpoſe; they intend therefore to ſend them about the City, to be ſold and diſtributed, hoping that the good and charitable Inhabitants will purchaſe them; by this Means, the Linen Manufactory may again be carried on, the public Intereſt, greatly promoted, many penurious Perſons ſaved from Beggary, and great Expence to the Corporation, by relieving Numbers of diſtreſſed Women, now in the Poor-Houſe. And the Public may be aſſured, that the ſaid Linens have been manufactured on as low Terms as poſſible, and are now ordered to be ſold without any Advance, with the Price of the Coſt per Yard, ſtamped on each Piece.

To-morrow Morning, being New-Year's Day, the Second *Preſbyterian* Church in this City will be opened, and a SERMON preached, by the Rev. Mr. *Rodgers*. Divine Service will begin at the uſual Time. And on Monday the 4th of January, the Committee of ſaid Church will meet there, in order to let the Pews.—Thoſe who incline to hire, are deſired to ſend in their Names to *Peter Vanbrugh Livingſton*, Eſq; and give their Attendance at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of ſaid Day, to chooſe for themſelves.

This Week an Alderman in this City, received from an unknown Hand, an Eight Dollar Piece, with Direction to lay it out in Fire-Wood and Neceſſaries for the poor Priſoners in our Gaol.——

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

J. Baird, from Jamaica. J. Darrell, Surinam & Madeira. —*Outwards.*—J. Baird, for Jamaica. R. Willſon, Belfaſt. A. Campbell, Hiſpaniola. J. Goddard, North-Caroliaa. R. Gibbs, Honduras. J. Martin, Coracoa. J. Hall, Virginia. —*Cleared.*—J. Farquehar, to London. J. Palmer, St. Croix. J. Gilbert, Antigua. H. Riker, St. Euſtatia. A. Campbell, Hiſpaniola. E. Richards, Liverpool.

THERE will be a ſtated Meeting of the Society for promoting Arts, &c. held at Sigill's and Bolton's Tavern, near the Exchange, on Monday the 4th of January next, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.——30th Dec. 1767.

BENJAMIN KISSAM, Secr'y.

New-York, December 31, 1767.

HUghes's *Night-School, commences on Monday Evening next, where the moſt conſtant Attendance will be given to all thoſe who are deſirous of being inſtructed, and it is hoped that no others will offer; as he is determined to preſerve the ſame Order that is obſerved in the Day-School, and muſt, however reluctantly, diſmiſs thoſe who refuſe a Conformity.* 4 7

Juſt imported per the Providence, Capt. Clark, from Liverpool, and to be ſold, by

Walter & Tho. Buchanan, & Co.

At their Store in Queen-Street, next Door to the Mayor's;

A *Large Aſſortment of ſtript Roſe Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Bearſkins and Bath Coating; Sail Duck, from No. 1 to 8; Cordage of different Sizes, Scots Carpets; Bottled Beer by the Caſk, Men's beſt double and ſingle Channel Pumps, with a large Aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.* 4 7

THIS is to give Public Notice, to all thoſe that have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Thomas Thorne, Black-ſmith, deceas'd, (late of the Manor of Cortlandt) to bring in their Accounts on or before the firſt Day of May next enſuing, unto William Oakly and Benjamin Field, Executors to ſaid Eſtate:—And all thoſe that are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, or expect Trouble, without further Notice. 4 7

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,

TO BE SOLD, By

ISAAC PINTO,

In Bayard-Street,

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the Governor.

By the American COMPANY.

At the Theatre in John-Street, on Friday the firſt of January 1768, will be preſented,

By Command of Lady MOORE,

A COMEDY, call'd, The

BUSY BODY.

The *BUSY BODY*, by Mr. *HALLAM*,
Sir *GEORGE AIRY*, by Mr. *HENRY*,
Sir *FRANCIS GRIPE*, by Mr. *MORRIS*,
CHARLES, by Mr. *WALL*,
Sir *JEALOUS TRAFFIC*, by Mr. *DOUGLASS*,
WHISPER, by Mr. *ALLYN*,
BUTLER, by Mr. *GREVILL*,
ISABINDA, by Miſs *HALLAM*,
PATCH, by Mrs. *HARMAN*,
SCENTWELL, by Mrs. *TOMLINSON*,
MIRINDA, by Miſs *CHEER*.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,

The DEUCE IS IN HIM.

Col. *TAMPER*, by Mr. *HALLAM*,
Major *BELFORD*, by Mr. *DOUGLASS*,
PRATTLE, by Mr. *WALL*,
BELL, by Miſs *WAINWRIGHT*,
MADEMOISELE FLORIVAL, by Miſs *HARMAN*,
EMILY, by Miſs *HALLAM*.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. *Vivant Rex & Regina.*

No Perſon on any Pretence whatſoever, can be admitted behind the Scenes.

☞ TICKETS, to be had at H. GAINE's, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, and of Mr. Lanſdown, and at Mr. Hayes's, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. BROADBELT, at the Stage Door.——Ladies will pleaſe to ſend their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 5s. GALLERY, 3s.

*** *To prevent Accidents by Carriages meeting, it is requeſted, that thoſe coming to the Houſe, may enter John-Street from the Broad-Way, and returning, drive from thence down John-Street, into Naſſau-Street, or forwards to that known by the Name of Cart and Horſe-Street, as may be moſt convenient.*

WHEREAS Elizabeth Sweny, the reputed Wife of John Young, has eloped, and in ſeveral Ways and Manners, ſtolen and diſperſed his Goods and Effects, abſenting herſelf Night after Night, from his Houſe: This is therefore to advertiſe and give Notice to the Public, not to truſt nor harbour her upon his Account, as he is determined to pay no Debts contracted by her. (4) *JOHN YOUNG.*

POETS CORNER.

New-York, 21 *December*.

ADVICE TO YOUTH.

WHILE urg'd by warm and youthful blood,
You pleasure court, as the chief good
Of mortals here below,
Let friendship kindly now dictate,
How to avoid the wretched fate,
Which from this source will flow.
From midnight-revels keep away,
Where Bacchus rules with sovereign sway,
And mischiefs still attend;
Lest prompted by th' intemp'rate God,
Thy dagger drink the vital blood,
Of thy most valu'd friend!
Next shun the Harlot's false embrace,
Where ruin with a smiling face,
And poignant evils dwell:
Tho' all Arabia's sweets do shed,
Their fragrance o'er th' unhallow'd bed,
Her ways lead down to hell.
For wint'ry age will soon come on,
And all your fleeting joys be gone!
Then conscience like a fiend,
Will hourly haunt your guilty breast,
Nor night nor day will yield you rest;
In pain your days will end.
But would you taste of real joy,
And pleasures which will never cloy,
Still walk in virtue's ways;
Keep the celestial maid in sight,
She'll give ineffable delight,
And crown with bliss your days.
Serene your hours will calmly glide,
And peace will ever at your side,
A constant guest remain:
Should th' earth be from its basis hurl'd,
And ruin drown a trembling world,
You will the shock sustain.
Reflect on this ye thoughtless, who
Ideal forms of bliss pursue;
Reflect 'ere 'tis too late:
Recede from vice's dangerous lure,
In time make your election sure;
Or think what ills await!

From LONDON, just arriv'd,

A Person that cures Rheumatick Pains, in all Difficulties, so that no Persons need despair; he has had the Honour of curing some of the Nobility and Gentry of London: Persons who having been in Hospitals for near twelve Months, and, constantly attended, could find no Relief,—he by the Blessing of God, has restored to their former Health, to the great Surprise of the Inhabitants. T. F.

For the Good of the Public, this is to Certify, that I Thomas Johnson, School-master, in Broad-Street, near the Old City-Hall, New-York,—have been cured of the Rheumatick Pains, by the above Person: My Pains being in my Knees, Ancles, &c. attended with very great Swellings, in such a Manner as deprived me of the Power of stirring about; as Witness my Hand, THO. JOHNSON.

We have been cured of the same Disorder, by the same Person, in a short Time, as Witness our Hands,
Thomas Brown, Charles Parker, Thomas Davis.

Any Person by directing a Line for T. F. at the Merchant's Coffee-House, or at Mrs. Heaburn's, in Baptist-Street, near the Baptist-Meeting, Golden-Hill, shall be immediately waited on.

At a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company, held by Adjournment at Windham, November 11, 1767.

WHEREAS this Company have received late Intelligence from Great Britain, that their Agent has some Time since removed from London; by Means of which the prosecution of their Petition has been delayed; but that there seems a favorable Opportunity as to Success, if an Agent was there present to prosecute the Affair; thereupon Resolved, That it is necessary to have an Agent appointed for that Purpose, and that it will be necessary, over and above the Company's Money that has or may be collected in, to raise at least One Dollar, or One Dollar and an Half, upon a Right, in Order to prosecute said Affair; And that this Meeting be Adjourned to the 4th Day of January next, at Windham; and that publick Notice be given by the Clerk of this Company, in all the publick News-Papers, that said Company meet at that Time, by themselves or Constituents, prepared to consider of and comply with said Resolve.

And the Delaware Companies are also desired to meet at Time and Place for the same Purpose aforesaid. A true Copy of Record Test. SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk of said Comp.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Anthony L. Bleecker, an insolvent debtor, that a Division will be made by the Assignee, of all the Money which shall come to his Hands of the Estate of the said Insolvent, on the 29th Day of March next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, at the House of Messrs. Bolton and Sigell, commonly called the Queen's-Head, Tavern: And all the Creditors of the said Anthony L. Bleecker, are hereby requested to send in their Accounts properly attested, to Thomas Marston, appointed Assignee, on or before the 26th Day of February next, on which Day all the Creditors of the said Anthony L. Bleecker, are desired to meet at the said House of Bolton and Sigell, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to examine and ascertain the Debts due to each Creditor.

THOMAS MARSTON, Assignee.

New-York, December 24. 1767. 3 6

Just imported in the last Vessels from London and to be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit,

By HENRY WHITE,

At his Store-House on Cruger's-Dock;

DUFFILS, Indian and Rose Blankets, green and spotted Rugs of different Sizes, Sail-cloth from No. 1 to 8, of the best Quality, Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Shot and Bar Lead, Pipes, Quart Bottles, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Window Glass 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 6 by 8. Also a Parcel of choice Cape Molasses and Muscovado Sugars.

THE LIQUID TRUE BLUE,

(As originally prepared and used by Doctor Falk) For dying Silk of all Kinds, of a most beautiful and unfading Blue, the whole Process of which may be perform'd in a few Minutes.——To be sold, at the Printing-Office, in the Exchange, and no where else in Town, at 2s. the small, and 3s. the large Bottle. 2—

Just PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office, opposite the Exchange, and at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square; Price, bound in Marble Paper, 4s. New-York Currency; in Leather, 5s. if letter'd and gilt, 5s. 6d.

A Performance, entitled, A COMPANION FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE of NORTH-AMERICA; particularly recommended to those within the three Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania,—Divided into Chapters, adapted to every intelligent Capacity, and calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of Christian Decorum among Families; principally designed to excite a laudable and Christian Emulation among young People, to pursue the Paths which lead to real Religion: By attempting to discover the BEAUTIES OF A VIRTUOUS LIFE, and remove all Objections young Persons can have to being early religious.

By *AHIMAAZ HARKER*
CANDIDATE FOR THE MINISTRY.

This Book is printed on a good Paper and Letter, and contains Three Hundred Pages. In which are considered all the most essential Duties that interest young People, pointing out those Requisites that will render them honest, wise, sociable, and virtuous in Life; and happy at Death. The whole expressed in such a Stile, as the Author hopes will delight the most accomplished Readers, and improve the most indifferent.

The Books will be conveyed into different Parts of the Country, as soon as the Book-binder shall make them ready; so that the Subscribers will be at no Difficulty in getting them.

WHEREAS very little Regard has been paid to former Advertisements, This last Notice is given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN ALEXANDER, and Co. either by Mortgage, Bond, Note, or Book-Debt, unless they discharge the same, on or before the first of February next, they may depend on their being prosecuted without any further Notice; and all Persons who have any Demands against said John Alexander and Co. are requested to send their Accounts to me the Subscriber, properly attested, by the Time above, as there will, in a few Days after, a Dividend be made of what Monies will be received.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

For LARNE and BELFAST,
The BRIG LYDIA,
THOMAS WALLACE,
MASTER;

HAVING Part of her Cargo engaged; will sail with all Expedition: For Freight or Passage, apply to SAMUEL LOUDON, or the Master on board, at Crommeline's Wharf.

New-York, December 13, 1767. 3—

BLANCH WHITE,

UPHOLSTERER and UNDERTAKER, from *London*, on the New-Dock, next Door but one to Alderman Livingston's;

MAKES all Kinds of Upholstry-Work, in the newest Fashion and on the most reasonable Terms; likewise all Kinds of Field Equipage, Drums, &c. Funerals furnish'd with all Things necessary and proper Attendance as in England.——

Mrs. White begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that she washes all Sorts of Gauze Laces, Caps, on the Wires; Silk Stocking, &c. in the neatest Manner, she having a proper Frame, and a Stove for bleaching. Flounces and Trimmings for Ladies Robes, neatly pinck'd; also Shrouds and Sheets. 2 5

To all Gentlemen, Distillers, Brewers and others,

A Middle ag'd Person from London, wants Employment, as a Master Workman, or manager of a Distillery; he is a thorough Master of his Business, in all its Branches, as Brewing, Malt Distilling, Molasses Working and Rum, and all other Fermentations belonging to the Trade; Rectification of Brandies, fine Spirits, Genevas, and all Sorts of Compound Cordials, of various Flavours and Colours, from the richest to the lowest Price. He was brought up to the Trade, in a very capital House, and always has been in the Business, and Manager in some of the greatest Distilleries in London; he has some peculiar Arts belonging to the Trade, which further extends the Profits, which none in this Country, at present, has Knowledge of (except himself.) He is Master of Accounts, writes a good Hand, and has sufficient and undeniable Proof for his good Character and Abilities: He has been some Time in this Country, and acquainted with their Manner of Work; he understands the Brewing of fine Ales or Beer, and the Goodness of raw Corn, or Malt, as he has had very great Quantities under his Use.

For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer of this Paper; tis hop'd that none but Gentlemen of real Honour and Credit will apply, as no other will be treated with.

If this should suit any Gentleman in a distant Part of the Country, by sending a Letter directed with proper Contents, for A. B. at the Printer's hereof, shall be attended to, and if approved of, be waited on by the Party.

N. B. He does not pretend to understand the true and proper Method of Malting Corn, as that is a separate Branch of Business in England. 1 4

TO be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 5th Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, at the House of William Wright, Innholder, in Perth-Amboy; a Tract of Wood Land, containing about 146 Acres, belonging to the Estate of the late James Neilson, deceased, and lies in the South-Ward of said City, about a Mile and an Half from the Ferry. The Conditions will be made known at Day of Sale.

Just published and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

FREEMAN's New-York Royal Sheet Almanack, The New-York Pocket Almanack, English and Dutch Almanacks may be had at the same Place.——To some of the English Almanacks is added, *Kalender of the Sabbaths, Months and other Holy-days, which the Jews observe and keep*

WHEREAS all the Accounts against the Sloop Industry, Joseph Rose, Commander, have been charged to the Subscriber, who has not a List of them: All Persons therefore, who have any Demands against the said Sloop, are hereby desired, forthwith to bring in their Accounts to me, at the House of Captain Anderson on the New-Dock, that they may be settled. JOHN BURR.

New-York, November 25, 1767. 99 2

TO BE SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, in Rye, West-Chester County, a Farm, containing about 130 Acres of cleared, good Meadow, and well timber'd Land, adjoining to the Water Side, near the Mouth of Byram-River; where there is a good Landing to and from which the Boats go and come Weekly from New-York, and where there is plenty of Fish and Oysters. There is on the Farm a Dwelling-House, Barn, Orchard, &c. conveniently situated for a Store-keeper. The whole may be seen and the Terms known, by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises. (1 4) ABRAHAM THEALL.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On the 25th Day of January next, at Noon, at the Merchant's Coffee-House;

THE noted tavern, having the sign of the free-mason's arms, on the west side of the Broad-way, fronting the great square; the house has twelve fire-places, two large dancing-rooms, and eight other good rooms, with every conveniency for the reception of company. It was formerly kept by Samuel Francis, and since by the subscriber, and has rented at eighty pounds per annum, besides taxes. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale, may in the mean time inquire of (0 3) JOHN JONES.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

The 15th of January next, between 12 and 1 o'Clock, on the Premises;

THE House and Lot of John Van Gelder, adjoining to the Lot of Mr. Francis Burea, near the old City-Hall. The Lot is 25 Feet in Breadth and 95 Feet deep, there is on it a Stable, a good Well and Cistern in the Yard, and a good Dwelling-House, two Stories high, with five Fire-places, &c. Any Person inclining to buy the same before the Day of Sale, may apply to COLLIN VAN GELDER, in the Broad-Way. 0 4

NOTICE is hereby given, to those indebted to the Estate of Matthew Sleght, deceased, for Book Debts, and Interest due; that unless they discharge the same, before the first Day of February next, they may depend on being sued, without further delay. 1300 3

IF Mr. PATRICK FOGERTY, (who was Clerk to a Merchant in Canada) will send a Direction to the Printer of this Paper, that a Letter may be convey'd to him, he will hear of something to his Advantage. 0 3

New-York, 1st December, 1767.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately, to the first Day of May next, on reasonable Terms;

A VERY convenient Dwelling-House, three Stories high, having three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cistern and Pump in the Yard, it is situated near the Royal Exchange.—For Particulars inquire of the Printer. 98 1

RUN-away on Friday last, from the Subscriber, an Apprentice named John Shopman, he is a likely Lad, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own dark Hair, tied behind, has lost the first Joint of his right Thumb, and speaks very broad Yorkshire, being lately come over.——He had on when he went away, a dark brown Coat, black Waistcoat, Buckskin Breeches, and coarse worsted Stockings: He pretends to know a little of the Dying Business, and it is thought, is now in Philadelphia. Whoever will bring the said Apprentice to Stephen Brown at Thomas Ivers's, Rope-Maker in New-York, shall receive Six Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Expences paid by 0 3 STEPHEN BROWN.

STOLEN from Eleazer Star, of Danbury, about the 20th of November last, a large grey Horse, about 8 Years old, branded with a Star on the left Thigh, has a Scar on the left hind Leg, and his Mane hanging on the left Side. Whoever will take said Horse and bring him to the above-named Eleazer Star, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and Twenty Shillings more, if the Man that stole the Horse is taken and delivered with him; and all reasonable Charges paid. 1 4

A Drawing-School.

ANY young Gentleman inclined to learn the Principles of Design, so far as to be able to draw any Object and Shade them with Indian Ink or Water-Colours, which is both useful and ornamental, may be taught by JOHN DURAND, at any Time after four in the Afternoon, at his House in Broad-Street, near the City-Hall, for a reasonable Price.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House wherein ANDREW ELLIOT, Esq; now lives, if not sold before the first of February, then it will be Let: For Particulars, inquire of 92 NICHOLAS BAYARD.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.